

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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SOME CUBAN HISTORY.

In reply to an inquiry regarding the proposed purchase of Cuba, by the United States many years ago: President Polk in 1845, through Mr. Buchanan, his Secretary of State, directed Mr. Saunders, Minister of Spain, to offer the Spanish Government \$100,000,000 for the Island. The Spaniards treated it as a mother would treat a proposal to buy one of her babies, and, as Mrs. Gump said, used some very severe "language" on the subject, and even proposed to pull Uncle Sam's nose. As a Whig President then held office for four years, the matter was put aside, but as soon as a Democratic President took office in 1852, another attempt was made to induce Spain to sell her Cuban baby. The leading men of the South felt that the possession of Cuba would strengthen the slave holding interest, especially as there was a growing feeling that the demand for negro labor in the cotton fields might require the opening of the slave trade in a quiet way. Mr. Buchanan, as Minister to England, Mr. Mason, afterwards Confederate Minister to France, and Mr. Soule, met at Ostend, and Aix-la-Chapelle in 1854, and composed and sent to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, what was afterward known as the Ostend Manifesto. The point made in this Manifesto was the increasing danger which menaced the United States, so long as Cuba was possessed by a foreign nation, and it was proposed that an offer of \$125,000,000 should be made to Spain. An offer of the present time of \$1,000,000,000, would not be a greater burden on the resources of the United States than the sum proposed in 1854 would have been a burden on their resources at that time.

President Pierce, and his Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, declined the advice given, owing to the growing strength of the new Free Soil party.

The diplomatic correspondence shows, however, those with which had conduct may be justified on high moral ground. Mr. Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, and a man whose personal character has never been censured, a religious man, a lover of American institutions, said in the Manifesto that the United States could not secure Cuba without the consent of Spain, "unless justified by the great law of self preservation," and that "we (the United States) must preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self respect" in dealing with Spain. He and his associates, having saturated themselves with the sweet perfume of conscious rectitude, and proclaimed to mankind how pleasant it was to contemplate the beauty of holiness, then proceeded to business details, and informed mankind that if Spain refused to sell Cuba, and her continued possession of the Island "endangered our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union," then Cuba should be promptly seized, "on the principle, (they said), that would justify an individual in tearing down a house of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own house." They then stated that they believed that the time had come for action.

Forty-seven years have passed since this Manifesto was written. The people of the United States have waxed fat and great, Spain, ragged, dirty and hungry, still clings to the scraggy, unfed Cuban

baby, which needs a deal of washing and scrubbing to make it a decent child. With the ending of the slave power, the distressing high patriotism of Mr. Buchanan and his friends disappeared. They wanted Cuba for certain selfish purposes and found excellent reasons for taking her just as the convict wrote a tract on "The Moral Duty of Burglars," in which he proved that robbing a rich man was only a Providential way of teaching him to lay up more of his treasures in Heaven, and less on earth.

This interesting episode in American history is an excellent illustration of the easy way in which we "miserable worms of the dust" can "do anything" with morals, just as skilful conjurers can do anything with cards.

CHARLES A. DANA.

In Mr. Dana's death, the United States has lost one of the best, and many would say the best, journalist of the country. Among newspaper men, the Sun is regarded the best newspaper, that is the best "all round" paper. Mr. Dana made it up in his own way and without precedents. It is perfectly independent, as any newspaper ought to be. But it was a curious fact that most of its readers did not know whether Mr. Dana was a Republican or a Democrat. He usually supported the Tammany ticket, but he was strongly in favor of the Republican doctrine of protection. The Republican machine was generally angry with him. So were the leading Democrats, as he wrote as he pleased. As he was a "Lincoln Republican" and a "Greeley Republican," he was often asked why he did not support the Republican ticket. He simply said it was not a good ticket. He cordially hated President Hayes and equally well hated President Cleveland. He did not believe in impartiality, but in independent views. His mind was a vast storehouse of valuable material regarding the war, owing to his official experiences as Assistant Secretary of War, and for many years he contributed from time to time, very accurate and highly interesting knowledge of important events.

He took a deep interest in Hawaiian affairs and, as we all know, was a sincere annexationist. He became acquainted with Walter Murray Gibson many years ago, and declared that he would have made a brilliant record in any country as a newspaper man. Mr. Dana was, we believe, the last of that body of young men who made the remarkable social experiment in community living on the Brook Farm, which has been described with rare skill by one of its members, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

EDITOR AND POLITICIAN.

"The object of the politician is expediency, and his duty is to adapt his measures to the often crude, undeveloped and vacillating conception of the nation. The object, on the other hand, of the philosopher is truth, and his duty is to push it to its legitimate conclusion, regardless of results." (H. Lecky).

"The statesman wishes to steer, while the politician is gratified to drift." (Freeman Clarke).

"A popular politician is like a dog who has lost his master. He runs around a smelly of everybody, and a wagging his tail all over." (Artemus Ward).

We knew, twenty years ago in New York City, a man who for four years held its most important municipal office, filled nearly all other offices with his partisan friends, and was recognized as an absolute political "boss." He was an artist by nature and education, a good scholar, a University man, a true friend to the men that he liked and a royal spendthrift. He resolved to make money out of politics, simply because it was, in his opinion, the easiest way to make it. He was a cynic, and in the habit of showing to a few of the men to whom he revealed himself, a scrap-

book, containing wise maxims and observations, with the remark: "I would like to be a statesman, but I have intentionally made myself a 'pot-house politician' because it is the easiest way to get the ear of the average man, who is selfish and wants you to consult his prejudices." Two of the above extracts are from his note book.

The editor of a political paper sides with either the politician or the statesman. If he is a good politician he usually fights the statesman. If he follows the statesman, he fights the politicians. He finds that the average man is in politics, just what he is in religion. Within the sanctuary he listens devoutly to sermons on the "brotherhood of man," and the do to others as you would, etc., and admits their truth, but outside of it, he really believes both doctrines are laughable "fakes" which business men cannot for a moment tolerate, and which must be excluded at all hazards from party platforms. The partisan editor must think and speak as his party demands. For the party leaders wish the Press to present their views and not general moral principles, unless the principles have been inspected, like goods passing through the Custom House and marked "O. K."

In the history of journalism, it is noticed that when the party editor fails to reflect the changing, often inconsistent, transitory opinions of the hour, a roar of indignation arises. When that eminent editor, Horace Greeley, the great spokesman of the Republican party in America, through the New York Tribune, took independent views on the relations of the North and South, his party howled in wrath. He turned on the party leaders and called them partisans and "nincompoops." Twenty years afterwards, events proved that the politicians were all wrong.

As a politician, an office holder, temporary leader of men, a man, in order to be successful, will deal with expedients and compromises, and go around like the lost dog "a smelly of everybody, and a wagging his tail all over," but the same man as an editor, or teacher, an exponent of the existing truths, at once puts expedients and compromises, and deals, in their proper places and endeavors to bring the community to the broad highway which leads to a real and substantial national growth.

Nevertheless, the editors of partisan journals, play an important part in political evolution. The engineer of a steamship scrubs and oils and runs the engine, however old, or imperfect or out of repair it may be, and he leaves it to others to improve, invent, replace or abandon. The partisan journalist erodes in the same capacity. When he crises comes, parties and partisan journalism give way to other parties and other partisan journals.

W. F. L. STANLEY.

Although Mr. Stanley is a very young man, and the use and traditions of the Judicial system is to place men of age and experience on the Bench, it does not follow that he is not qualified to discharge the duties of the office, with activity and judgment. Time only will settle the value of his qualifications. Young men are often very successful as judges. It is not learning or study, or even experience which makes the best judge. Only common sense does it. The most learned and experienced lawyers often make undesirable judges, owing to the simple lack of it. A young man who has this faculty or gift, with a knowledge of the principles of law, will rarely go wrong in his decisions. Experience ripens him and study greatly aids him, but if he has this sense, he will not be disappointing.

When President Lincoln appointed Mr. Miller of Illinois, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Bar all over

the country said: "It is a shame to appoint a man to such a high position, who has been a physician for some years." But Mr. Justice Miller's opinions, in many great cases, have not, in the opinion of the Bar, been surpassed for good sound reasoning. President Lincoln said, "I know all about him. He has got common sense." Judge Stanley will soon show the stuff that he is made of.

WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT?

As the time for action on the annexation treaty by the American Senate, approaches, an increasing number of the American papers discuss the form of local government, which should be established here.

The Boston Transcript, which opposes annexation, concedes that it will probably take place and then asks, what shall the government be? It discusses the question rather fairly, and suggests the colonial system, in imitation of the British government of Colonies, but it has no definite plan of its own. Our enemy, the Argonaut, even discusses the matter with fairness. It states that President Jordan of the Stanford University has proposed a scheme to Congress for the government of Alaska as a colony, and it suggests that the same scheme may be applied to these Islands. It intimates that while Congress has the right to acquire territory, for the purpose of creating a State, it has no power, under the Constitution, to acquire territory for colonial purposes only. This may be true enough as a bald legal proposition, but if the territory is acquired, and the colonial form of government established, it is rather difficult to prove the fact that Congress intends to permanently retain a given territorial area, under a colonial system. What any one Congress may do by law within its Constitutional powers, another Congress can undo.

The Commercial Advertiser, (N. Y.), says that "a garrulous Senator from the Pacific Coast" (?) declares that annexation is certain and the only question for debate is, what shall the form of government be? This paper reflects the conservative sentiment of New York City, that refuses, through its great commercial bodies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange and the Board of Trade, to favor annexation. But, on the other hand, it is inclined to believe that annexation is probable. It says:

"If the Hawaiian Islands are to become American territory; if, indeed, any remote territory with alien populations is to be incorporated with the United States, it is absolutely necessary to devise for such territory a form of government different from any yet applied to American territory, except experimentally and rather carelessly in Alaska. Indeed, we have in Alaska a problem not greatly different from that which will confront us in Hawaii. The rush of immigration to Alaska calls for a complete system of police administration, and yet Alaska is not fit for territorial government, and probably never will be fit for Statehood."

Alaska was our first step in expansion over sea, though we escaped narrowly almost simultaneous acquisition of territory in the West Indies, and, with our restless political and commercial ambition, are likely before long to find ourselves saddled with islands in both oceans. This will bring many strange and new civil, military and social obligations, not the least of which is to frame some form of provincial government for communities not fit, and never likely to be fit, for the duties and responsibilities of American Statehood.

We recall again, as we did several days ago, the strange incident or conjunction of affairs by which the revolution in Cuba, the revolution in Hawaii and the gold discoveries in the Klondike, continue at the same time to force the American people to take up seriously the question of colonies, and intelligently dispose of it.

If Congress should settle down to a debate on the merits of a colonial system, which will embrace not only Hawaii and Alaska, but all of many islands of the West Indies group, it will be one of the most important debates of the latter part of the century.

The United States have reached the Pacific with their institutions

and laws. The next great move will be southward. Within fifty years, many of the Spanish-American States will ask, as a security against internal revolution, the protection of the United States, and it will be given, probably in the form of colonial government.

The question of the annexation of Hawaii may possibly involve the relations of the United States to other lands.

A GREAT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The largest municipal election ever held in the United States, takes place today in Greater New York. The noticeable feature about it is the failure of the Republican party and the Citizens' party to agree on a candidate for Mayor. The candidate of each party is a good man. But the Republicans prefer the rule of Tammany to the rule of Seth Low, the Citizens' candidate, because with his election, there must be civil service rule, and with that comes the demoralization of both Tammany and the Republicans. With the election of the Tammany candidate, the Republicans will secure, as they have secured from the Democrats for many years, a lot of good local offices in the city. Although Mr. Low is one of the leading scholars, business men and administrators of public affairs in the States, with a magnificent record behind him, ex-Governor Foraker, a leading Republican, attacked him with much bitterness in a stump speech, to which the Republican crowd replied: "Give it to him! Hit the traitor." All this is an illustration of the mission of the politician to deal with expedients and not with principles.

CONQUERING THE HORSE.

Back in prehistoric times our ancestors probably knew fear as a constant feeling, says Our Animal Friends. They fought to defend their lives and homes from one another. With the beginning of agriculture and the domestication of animals, fighting ceased to be the chief object of existence, gentler feelings had a chance to grow, and fear was not so common a state of mind. But we are not in the condition of savage tribes. We do not live in fear of ourselves, and we understand that the animals we have domesticated must be treated with uniform kindness. The horse is exceedingly nervous; while cattle do not appear so nervous, any dairyman will tell you that the utmost gentleness is necessary in caring for them. We can reason away most of our fears; neither the wild nor the domestic animals can do so much. The one way to teach an animal to conquer fear is to let him feel that he may trust us. It is the true and only way.

PERSONA GRATA.

We print elsewhere a summary of an exceedingly able and comprehensive statement of the reasons for the annexation of Hawaii, together with an examination of the arguments which have been advanced by the opponents of annexation.

The whole case is there, and there has been no clearer or fairer statement of the whole case. It is an enlightening and convincing document which every American citizen should read.

The author of this notable pamphlet is the Hon. Lorin A. Thurston, formerly the Hawaiian Minister to the United States and persona non grata to the Hon. Grover Cleveland, but distinctly and emphatically persona grata to several millions of Americans who will shortly welcome him to fellow citizenship.—N. Y. Sun.

Will Remain at Home.

The man proposed by the native Hawaiians as fit to be sent to Washington as delegates to represent them in their protest against annexation to the United States seem to be backing out for various reasons. John Mahai has withdrawn and David Kawannaka states that on account of business connected with the estate of his aunt, the Queen Dowager Kapiolani, he finds it impossible to go to Washington as one of the delegates.

No Law.

The State's attorneys were unable to find any law to warrant prosecution of the three Portuguese dairy employes charged with watering milk. While Captain Bowers had secured evidence of the case he presented the authorities found nothing could be done unless there was testimony of sale or attempted sale of the diffused milk. The men were liberated.

Traffic Record.

It is learned that traffic on the O. R. & L. for the months of July, August and September was the best of any quarter during the history of the road.

WHY A LANDING

Reason in the New Work at Hilo.

Various Sugar Crops—Bank for the Second City—Real Estate.

While there has been some commination, there has been much criticism by men and newspapers concerning the construction of the new landing at Hilo.

The work is now under way. The sum of \$5,000 is to be expended before the end of the year. A very large force will be employed. Some lumber has been purchased from Hilo yards. It was necessary to buy the heavy timbers here. These will be shipped not later than one of the early days of next week. Superintendent Rowell, of the public works department, will go over again. He will be on the ground some time.

A landing with a frontage of 100 feet is to be provided. The depth of water alongside will be about eight feet.

A prominent member of the Government speaking on this subject yesterday presented some facts that have been kept in the background heretofore. There has been no end of questioning from the capital of the big Island as to why contracts were not let for a regulation wharf. It is now explained that those who might be expected to require such convenience at Hilo did not ask for it. The statement was made to a reporter by a responsible man that a wharf would not be used by the Matson sailing line, by Walakea plantation or by the Wilder Steamship company.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of sugar will be shipped from Hilo this season. The two plantations near the port, together with the Matson people, have their own scows and tugs. One plantation manager and the Matson owners have said that the present arrangement was about the best that could be made, considering the swell and the mill locations. Onomea and Honoumuli mills ship around the horn, using Island steamers, as carriers and lighters. Hakalau and Pepeekeo use Island steamers into Hilo and would not find wharves of any use. Island steamers handle general freight for all the plantations excepting the two at Hilo. Hilo town supplies go to the old wharf when the weather permits.

The Government member interviewed said that he trusted citizens both of Hilo and Honolulu would have a better understanding of the much discussed wharf proposition.

Hilo is to have a bank and another shaking up in real estate business, as well as a new editor for the Hawaii Herald. The latter position will be taken by Jas. T. Stacker, who leaves per the Kinau this morning.

At the head of the new banking company is to be Mr. Gibbs, of New York. He will be accompanied to Hilo today by Mr. C. S. Desky, who has already secured the co-operation of a couple of prominent Hawaii men in the enterprise. The capital will be \$50,000 or \$100,000. Every effort will be made for an early start. There has long been talk of a bank for Hilo, and now something is to be done. Mr. Gibbs is represented as a capable man of ample capital and satisfactory credentials.

The Puueo tract has been all sold out by Mr. Desky and a large portion of Villa Franca is gone. Reed's Island, in Waiuku stream, is next to be opened up by Mr. Desky. A fine wide bridge will connect the plot with the main land. A boulevard will be laid out around the Island. The Island, called by the natives Koloiki, was purchased some two weeks ago by Mr. Desky from Mr. A. B. Loebenstein.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." Mrs. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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